

**N. H. MAY GET  
\$1,335,750 BY  
THORNE SUIT**

**"Stormy Petrel" and M. J.  
Perry Due to Face Lost  
Cash Probe.**

**WESTCHESTER DEAL  
WILL BE BARED**

**Commerce Commission  
Testimony to Aid Suits  
Involving Many.**

**ROAD'S ATTORNEYS  
FIGHTING TIME**

**Mellen Helps as Line Seeks to  
Indict Prominent Men for  
"Moral Effect."**

Oakleigh Thorne, the quondam "stormy petrel" of Wall Street, and Menden J. Perry, the Providence banker, are next on the list of those against whom the management of the New Haven will file suits to recover money lost to the company during the Mellen regime. With Thorne and Perry will be included others who figured in the Westchester deal by which, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission, \$11,000,000 vanished into thin air.

This suit, it can be stated upon the authority of a high New Haven official, will be filed as soon as the attorneys now looking after the interests of the New Haven can complete the examination of the 2,000 pages of testimony taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission and records of the company showing disbursements. This salvage corps, of which Menden J. Perry, of Boston, is the directing head, has been at work upon this task since February last.

Its chief task to date has been selecting facts and massing them for presentation in the form of a complaint and summons for Thorne and his associates to step into court and account for the large sums that passed through their hands.

Thorne and Perry are almost certain to be called upon to return \$1,032,000 the Interstate Commerce Commission found not properly accounted for, and \$800,750 which the commission says was paid to them in excess of the commissions to which they were entitled.

**Westchester Deal in Suits.**

The item of \$1,524,072, which the commission says was illegally expended for changes in the franchise of the Westchester company will also figure in these suits, should the lawyers find that recovery is not barred by the statute of limitations.

Because of the operations of this suit, the lawyers are working with us much as a "consolidated" suit, in which it has been charged that the New Haven's funds were improperly disbursed, the margin of time remaining for the recovery of the money is small. One bureau, however, sample time remains for the preparation of the cases for trial.

The Federal Grand Jury, which has been investigating the affairs and conduct of the New Haven for more than a fortnight, are to be in session tomorrow afternoon, according to present plans, with Charles S. Mellen, the former president of the road and to date the only witness to occupy the attention of the Federal Grand Jury for more than a few minutes, on the stand to conduct his story.

It is not expected that the jury will complete its work much before Thanksgiving.

To date the former president of the road has been on the witness stand a longer period than he occupied before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and indications are that the sessions of the present inquiry are much wider and broader than that conducted by Joseph W. Folk for the commission.

What matter, it is understood, that did figure in the Washington inquiry over the grand jury and thrashed out with the assistance of Mellen, who, it is said, is doing his utmost to earn money for the Federal Grand Jury, according to the stories whispered about the Federal Grand Jury, is a most willing and at times valuable witness.

**Many Indictments Due.**

Already it is conceded by those most interested that the grand jury will file indictments against many of the most prominent of those who have turned on New Haven boards in the past, the feeling being that "it will not do to let these men go above ground and express sincere regrets that so many of those who expect to be indicted in the ability of their counsel to break down any indictments that may be found."

The finding of indictments is one thing, as one of those watching the progress of the case remarked, "but the real test for Mr. Osborne, the special prosecutor, will be to make them stick."

It is understood that the government is particularly anxious to get an indictment against William Rockefeller and the moral effect of making him and others of equal prominence in the financial world feel the pinch of the criminal character of the Sherman law is deemed more than the possible punishment by imprisonment.

Legal precautions are being taken in the Federal Building to prevent any leakage of grand jury secrets, and visitors to the fourth floor, where the grand jury sits, are closely scrutinized. When a person was asked when the jury might be expected to return, the answer was that the grand jury might be expected to return at any time, and that the grand jury was working on a door closed case and that the proceedings until it could be determined who, if anybody, was standing at the keyhole.

**DUTCH WON'T SEND  
FOOD TO BRUSSELS**

London, Oct. 11.—An Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Rotterdam says:

"General von der Goltz, the German commander in Brussels, recently sent several emissaries to Holland to obtain foodstuffs to counteract the famine threatening Brussels. The mission completely failed, and the Dutch government is closely watching the export trade."

"The emissaries, who are themselves Dutchmen, say that Brussels has no salt, yeast or flour, scarcely any meat and bread not fit to eat."

"Forty vendors of newspapers have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by the German authorities for selling English, French and Belgian newspapers in Brussels."

**CHOLERA SPREADS  
OVER ALL AUSTRIA**

Vienna Message Reports New Cases in Dual Monarchy Averaging Forty a Day.

**MYSTERIOUS NURSE  
SWALLOWS POISON**

**Woman, About to Board  
Train, Attempts Suicide  
—Dying in Hospital.**

Following the renewal of her acquaintance of a year ago with Dr. de Rivecourt, an artist, an unidentified woman, supposed to be married, swallowed six bichloride of mercury tablets in the dressing room of the Grand Central Terminal at 7 o'clock last evening. She is dying in Flower Hospital.

The identity of the woman is clouded with mystery, which not even her companion was able to relieve. He knew the woman, Dr. Rivecourt said, merely as Nenia. Uniforms, and a notebook found in the woman's grip suggest that she is a nurse.

Leaving the artist in the main room of the station, the woman took a bottle of medicine from her bag and swallowed six bichloride of mercury tablets in the dressing room, promising to return in time for the Montreal train, which left at 7:15 o'clock.

When the woman did not appear at that hour, Dr. Rivecourt made inquiries, and found that she was being wheeled in an ambulance. Before losing consciousness she admitted that she had taken six of the poison tablets. She has not spoken since.

The woman, who appears to be a French-Canadian, is about twenty-five years old, of medium height and weighs about 125 pounds. She has light hair and complexion and blue eyes. She was dressed in a blue skirt, a white waist and brown coat. Her hair was of velvet, with a silver band.

Dr. Rivecourt, according to his story told the police, lives at 24 West 40th street, and is a painter of oil canvases, which he sells through department stores. A year ago, at an exhibition of his paintings in a Chicago gallery, he became acquainted with the supposed nurse, whom he knew as Nenia. A year passed, during which he had no communication with the woman. Friday evening, while leaving a theatre in 14th st., he met the girl again, and recognition was mutual. They went together, he said, to the Grand Central Terminal at 7 o'clock, and it was then that the woman tried to kill herself.

Yesterday morning the couple met by appointment and spent the day at Brighton Beach. The woman had brought a travelling bag, and explained that she intended leaving at 7:15 for Montreal, where, she said, her husband was living. The pair reached Grand Central Terminal at 7 o'clock, and it was then that the woman tried to kill herself.

In the bag were found three nurse's suits, one of which the police discovered the name "Ennis." A notebook contained memoranda referring to her work as a nurse, but several sheets of the book were being made to learn the identity of the woman through the Montreal police. The artist was not held.

**KING ALBERT WITH  
TROOPS AT OSTEND**

**Holland Internes 2,000 British  
and 500 Belgians Who  
Cross Frontier.**

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.—The Belgian and English troops reached Ostend in safety. King Albert was with them. The rear part of the troops cut off by the Germans, who succeeded in their advance on Friday afternoon, but only a few were captured, and the British and Belgian soldiers who could not reach the main forces arrived at the Dutch frontier, where they were interned and interned.

The Hague, Oct. 11.—The "Courant" gives some details of the arrival of 2,000 British and 500 Belgian soldiers on Dutch soil after their departure from Antwerp. It says:

"The British soldiers crossed into Holland near Olinge because they were cut off from the main body, and they are now interned near Koeweg. Five hundred Belgians also were interned. The men appeared greatly fatigued, and some were wounded. They were taken to the main body, and the figures available of the casualties among the Germans, Belgians and British, but it is thought that they were heavy."

**GEN. ZUPELLI NOW  
ITALY'S WAR HEAD**

Paris, Oct. 11.—A Havas dispatch from Rome says that King Victor Emmanuel has named General Zupelli to succeed General Grandi as Minister of War.

General Grandi resigned because of newspaper criticism.

Imported Rock Panatella, fragrant and mild. More excellent than ever. Adv.

# German Tax Antwerp Airmen Drop Twenty Bombs on Paris; Notre Dame Struck; Pinnacle Destroyed

## SHELLS FALL ON ANTWERP FOR 40 HOURS

**Forts Blown Up by Belgians After Firing to the Last Minute.**

## BIG SHELLS MAKE IT RECORD SIEGE

**Modern Artillery Reduces  
Forts in Shortest Time  
in History.**

## GREAT PROJECTILES CRUMBLE BUILDINGS

**Tragedy Enacted in Stricken  
City Has No Parallel in the  
Annals of War.**

London, Oct. 11. Antwerp, surrendered at last, is the bitterest blow which has fallen upon Belgium. It is full of poignant tragedy, but the tragedy is lightened by the gallantry with which the city was defended. Only at last to save the historic buildings and precious possessions of the ancient port was its further defence abandoned. Already much of it had been shattered by the long range German guns, and prolonged resistance against these tremendous engines of war was impossible. Owing to them the siege was perhaps the shortest in the annals of war that a fortified city ever sustained. Notwithstanding the many heroic efforts which were made by the Belgians to stem the tide of the enemy's advance, the end could not long be delayed when the siege guns began a bombardment.

It was at three minutes past noon on Friday that the Germans entered the city, which was formally surrendered by Burgomaster J. de Vos. Antwerp had then been under a devastating and continuous shell fire for more than forty hours. It was difficult to ascertain precisely how the German attack was being conducted, but from officers and others who made journeys from the fighting lines into the city it was gathered that the final assault consisted of a continuous bombardment for five hours. During that time there was a continuous rain of shells, and it was extraordinary to notice the precision with which they dropped just where they would do the most damage.

It was said that the enemy used captive balloons, whose officers signalled to gunners points in the Belgian defence at which they should aim. The German guns, too, were concealed with such cleverness that their position could not be detected by the Belgians. Against such methods and against the terrible power of the German guns the Belgian artillery seemed quite ineffective. Firing came to an end at 9:30 o'clock Friday and the garrison escaped, leaving only ruins behind them.

## Forts Blown Up.

In order to gain time for an orderly retreat, a heavy fire was maintained against the Germans up to the last minute, and the forts were then blown up by the defenders as the Germans came in at the gate of Malines. Many buildings were blazing, and while the correspondent's little boat sped down the Scheldt one could imagine a procession of the Kaiser's troops already goose-stepping their way through the well-lit deserted streets. Those forty hours of shattering noise almost without a lull seem now a fantastic nightmare, but the harrowing sights witnessed in many parts of the city cannot be forgotten.

It was Wednesday night that the shells began to fall into the city. From then onward they must have averaged about ten a minute, and most of them came from the largest guns which the Germans possess.

Black Maria, as Tommy Atkins christened them before the bombardment, had been long in operation. The civil population, or a large proportion of it, fell into a panic. It is impossible to blame these peaceful, quiet-living burghers of Antwerp for the fears that possessed them when the merciless rain of German shells began to fall into the streets and on the roofs of their houses and public buildings.

The burgomaster in his proclamation gave them excellent advice, to remain calm, for instance, and he certainly set them an admirable example, but it was impossible to counsel perfection to the Belgians, who knew what had happened to their city.

(Continued on page 9, second column.)

## ANTWERP MUST PAY FOR RESISTANCE

**Fallen City To Be Mulcted Heavily by Germans  
—Hostages Seized—Invaders Take Away 2,000  
Carloads of Their Wounded.**

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.—Antwerp is under German government to-day. Baron von der Schuerbeek has been appointed Military Governor. It is reported that a war tax of not less than £20,000,000 sterling is to be levied on the city.

"According to the 'Handelblad,' four German officers suddenly appeared at noon on Friday before the Hotel de Ville at Antwerp and demanded the surrender of the town. After a short consultation this was agreed to, and the Germans entered Antwerp through the gates in the roads, from Turnhout and Wervicq. They entered an almost empty city with their hands playing. At about 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, the first body of infantry with machine guns arrived at the Place de Neir, where the royal palace is situated. The troops at once occupied all public buildings as barracks. The few citizens who remained in town were instructed to warn all refugees to return within two days; otherwise their houses would be used for billeting troops and their furniture removed.

Immediately after the entry into the city, an official proclamation was issued, inviting the citizens to return without delay. A promise was given that their property would be respected and that no harm would be done them if they displayed a proper attitude toward the German troops. Locomotives are waiting under steam at Eschen, a Belgian frontier village that is now a vast refugees' camp, ready to carry the refugees into Holland as the Germans approach.

Two German officers arrived at Putton yesterday afternoon in a motor, flying a white flag. They called upon the commandant of the Dutch frontier troops and told him Antwerp was in German possession. They asked him to urge the refugees to return to their homes. Thousands immediately began to do so.

With their usual thoroughness, the Germans are tightening their grip on the country around the city by taking hostages in each village and

## ALLIES IN NEW FIGHT TO TRAP VON KLUCK

**Present Operations, News of Which Is Carefully Guarded,  
Are Made Doubly Important by German Reinforce-  
ments Released by Fall of Antwerp.**

London, Oct. 12. "The Daily News" publishes the following, which was telegraphed yesterday by a correspondent in Northern France:

"The chief interest of the war is again in this neighborhood. It was so before the fall of Antwerp, and now there is no doubt that within a radius of twenty miles from Lille events of vast consequence are developing. The releasing of perhaps three German army corps to interpose in the country between the coast and Valenciennes must make a difference to the Allies for some little time."

"I suppose that what is now taking place between this coast and the German line of communications will remain as obscure as official communications can make it, but all the evidence I have been able to gather gives me no other reading than that here events as important at least as any that have happened hitherto are now unfolding. A day or two ago I made a somewhat lengthy journey to the east and managed to convince me that I had reached a distinctly unhealthy neighborhood. That region is now shut off from the world. So far as Arras is concerned, its immediate neighborhood has been cut off from the world. They had been driven considerably to the east and north."

"Seeing that the Allies did not shut the door on von Kluck while a considerable part of his army was busy at Antwerp, there is evidently so much now interposed between the edge of the door and the post that one does not see it closing without a very great struggle."

"We here are hoping indeed that it will not be forced open to any extent. That the Allies were ready for the new problem I have every assurance."

London, Oct. 11.—With the conclusion of that phase of the war of the nations which came with the fall of Antwerp the censorship has again drawn a veil over the fighting in the greater part of the European continent.

The French communication issued this afternoon dealt only with the battle, or series of battles, which has been in progress for four weeks from east to west in France, with an aver-

## CORNWALLIS WEST REPORTED SHOT

**Mrs. Patrick Campbell's  
Husband Said To Have  
Been Killed.**

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Oct. 11.—The Rev. Dr. William Hamilton Van Allen, rector of the Church of the Advent, a fashionable Back Bay parish, to-day, on his return from London, where he has been since June, told of this war condition Dr. Van Allen says:

"Not only is it reported that Prince Louis of Battenberg, a German prince, whose wife is a sister of the Czarina, has been imprisoned in the Tower of London for safe keeping, his complete disappearance apparently supporting the story, and that Sir Ernest Cassel, intimate friend of King Edward, has been executed by a firing squad as a spy. Of this and war conditions Dr. Van Allen says:

"The story is a dark one, and the fact that his present wife, coming over on the Lusitania, was dressed in deep mourning, did not fail to make an impression on those who had heard of the reported death of her husband."

## Official Report of French Army

Paris, Oct. 11.—The official communication issued by the French War Office to-night says:

"There is no new detail to mention, except the capture of a flag near Lagny. The impression of the day is satisfactory."

The following announcement by the French War Office was made this afternoon:

"First—On our left wing, German cavalry, which had seized certain points of passage over the Lys River, to the east of Aire, was driven off yesterday and retired last evening into the Armentieres district. Between Arras and the Oise, the enemy made a very vigorous attack on the right bank of the Aisne, but without making any progress."

"Second—On the centre, between the Oise and Rheims, our troops have made slight advances to the north of the Aisne, particularly in the region to the northwest of Soissons. Between Craonne and Rheims, German attacks made at night have been repulsed. From Rheims to the Meuse there is nothing to report. In the Woerthe district the Germans have suffered some very violent attacks. In the region of Apremont, to the east of Saint Mihiel, there was fighting during the night of the 9th and the following day, during which time Apremont was taken and retaken, the town finally remaining in our hands."

## Official German Army Report

London, Oct. 11.—The following dispatch was received here this evening from Berlin by wireless:

"An official report from Antwerp says all the forts there are in our possession."

"Main headquarters reports that the Belgians accepted the German offer to arrange so that all historical monuments should be spared as much as possible, and that the day before the bombardment a plan showing the positions of the principal architectural features of the city was handed to the German civil administration through the American Minister. Copies of the plan were given to every artillery commander, and the greatest possible consideration was shown. When the surrender of the city was negotiated no military could be found."

The dispatch adds that the Brazilian Minister in Berlin has requested his countrymen in the German capital to inform their relatives in Brazil that they are in full enjoyment of security and liberty, and that conditions in Germany are absolutely normal, despite the war.

Berlin (via The Hague), Oct. 11.—The German official report on the capture of Antwerp says:

"The first shot was fired on September 28 against the outer line of forts. On October 1 the first forts were taken by assault. The River Neille was crossed by the German infantry and artillery on October 6 and 7. On the 7th Antwerp was notified that a bombardment was imminent, and this was begun at 12:30 o'clock in the morning of October 8. Simultaneously an attack was made on the inner forts."

"On October 9 two of the inner forts were taken. At 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of October 9 the city of Antwerp was occupied by German infantry without resistance upon the part of the Belgians, whose conduct was valiant. However, the effect of the German artillery, infantry and marine division in the first attack was such that resistance was futile."

"A large quantity of supplies was taken by the Germans. The efficiency of the German troops was recognized by the Emperor in conferring upon General von Beseler the Order of Merit."

Antwerp, Oct. 11.—General von Beseler, commander of the German troops has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Antwerp: "The German army has entered your city as conquerors. No citizen shall be harmed and your property shall be spared. If you refrain from hostile acts, all restraints will be punished except to the laws of war, and may lead to the demolition of your beautiful city."

## ALLIES SINK TWO AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS

London, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Rome says:

"It is reported here that the Anglo-French fleet off Ragusa, Dalmatia, Friday sank two Austrian torpedo boats, one of which was escorting a steamship laden with munitions of war. Their crews were saved."

"A torpedo boat destroyer is reported to have been injured by striking a mine."

## TURKS FORTIFYING HOLY LAND POINTS

Paris, Oct. 11.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says:

"The Turkish army has announced from an authoritative source that the Turks are concentrating troops at a number of points in Syria, Palestine and North Arabia, and fortifying important places on the coast and on routes to the interior."

## 3 KILLED, 14 INJURED, AS LOW-FLYING PAIR DROP MANY MISSILES

**Historic Church, Great Railway Stations  
and Bourse Aimed at by 2 Airmen  
in Bold Daylight Attack.**

## BOMB EXPLODES ON CATHEDRAL ROOF

**Invaders Circle Over Heart of the French Capital  
in Early Afternoon—Property Damage Is  
Considerable—French Airmen Pursue.**

Paris, Oct. 11.—Two German aviators rained bombs upon Paris early this afternoon. It is officially stated that twenty projectiles were thrown and that three persons were killed and fourteen injured, while the Cathedral of Notre Dame was struck and slightly damaged.

A bomb struck the roof of the north transept at the point where it meets the roof of the nave. The guardians of the church would permit no one to see the spot, but it would seem from later inquiry that the bomb did explode, despite the earlier rumor, for a large hole had been made in the parapet and roofing, as a pinnacle is broken away, while many bullets and fragments of shell are embedded in surrounding material.

One bomb fell just behind the cathedral, close to the residence of the Archbishop of Paris. All told, four bombs were thrown in the vicinity of Notre Dame from one aeroplane. One struck the parapet of the Quai de Bourbon, near the cathedral, and rolled into the Seine, while another fell in the river close to the Notre Dame Bridge.

**ATTACK HEART OF CITY.**

The two aviators seemed to have agreed upon northern and southern areas of attack, the principal southern objective being Notre Dame, while in the north the Gare du Nord and the Gare Saint-Lazare were menaced.

All places struck were within a circle in which is the heart of the city. The most central place of all was the vicinity of the Bourse. Here a bomb set fire to a house, which was not greatly damaged, and landed within a hundred yards of an office occupied by American newspaper men. Most of the American and English newspaper correspondents have offices in this district.

One projectile fell in the Place de la Republique, near the barracks of the Republican Guard; another in the Rue du Rocher, near the Gare Saint-Lazare, and a third struck the coal depot in the Rue Lafayette, near the Gare du Nord.

The grand boulevards were also visited. A bomb fell close to the large department store called La Menagerie, in the Boulevard des Bonnes-Nouvelles. Another landed in the Rue Bourdaloue, bordering the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette. The populous Faubourg Saint-Antoine also received a bomb.

It was the projectile that fell in the Rue Lafayette, just north of the grand boulevards, that killed three persons and injured fourteen others.

**FLY LOW IN GRAY CARS.**

The airmen flew low and seemed to act with great deliberation.

The Germans, pursued by French airmen, flew away after their stock of projectiles had apparently been exhausted. Their machines seemed to be painted a cloudy gray, which made them almost indistinguishable. Other German aeroplanes from which attacks have been made on Paris have been of a light brown color.

In the Rue Lafayette the property damage done included the smashing of thick plate glass windows and the riddling of walls with bullets. An apothecary shop had its windows completely blown out. On the other side of the street was a curiosity shop, which, with its contents, was completely wrecked. Most of the windows in surrounding houses were more or less damaged and the pavements were littered with broken glass.

Some remarkable and extraordinary escapes from injury are reported. Indeed, the wonder is that in crowded thoroughfares in the middle of the day the loss of life was not greater. Several nuns with some children were in the garden behind the Cathedral of Notre Dame, between it and the morgue, when the attack was made. Hearing and then seeing the aeroplane, they rapidly fled into a neighboring street, thus escaping the bomb that fell in the garden.

One missile fell very near the Saint-Antoine Hospital, in the neighborhood of the Lyons railway station. It cut the trolley wire and, falling on the tram lines, exploded with great violence. There is a cab and taxi station at this point, in the Rue du Faubourg Saint-Antoine, and many hawkers stood near with barrows of vegetables and fruit. There were also many foot passengers.

An elderly woman who witnessed the explosion said that she heard the aeroplane first, but did not see it. Then she heard a loud whistle, followed by a heavy concussion. She saw a young man standing on the pavement near by fall mortally wounded. A dozen other persons, men and women, fell similarly and two horses were killed. People rushed panic-stricken to their houses, and